OLD ENGLAND:

OR,

The NATIONAL GAZETTE.

By JONATHAN FREE, *of the Duchy of* Cornwall, *Esq*;

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1751. [N°. 12.

Aurea libertas auro pretioſor omni. OVID.

AVARICE, Luxury, and Effeminacy, make up, in Conjunction, a Rival no leſs formidable to modern *Britain*, than *Carthage*, tremendous in her *Brennius* and her *Hannibal*, proved to antient *Rome*. May theſe Rivals of common Power, ſhare a common Fate! May the *Roman Delenda eſt Carthago* be ſeen here in *the eradicating our general Corruption*.

How much happier might be the Lot of *Britain* than was that of *Rome!* The one dreaded foreign, and fell by domeſtic, Foes: The other has only the laſt to dread; and cannot *Britain* quel her own Traitors? Alas, how eaſy the Execution, if virtuous the Executors? What a Palm of Glory would thoſe Heroes acquire, who ſhould aboliſh Treaſon, relieve the aching Conſtitution, and replace Liberty on it's own firm Baſis of Security? Such Men and ſuch Deeds grace the Annals of former *Britain*, and ſhall we diſhonour thoſe Annals with the ſullying Contraſts of *Venality* and *Feebleneſs?* Where is the *Briton* bearing this Reproach, without an equal Bluſh of Shame and Indignation? Good God! that we could call from the Tombs of our glorious Anceſtors that Breath of Liberty, which ſeems rather to abide with them in the cold Vaults of Death than to appear animating the puny Souls of ſucceeding Baſtards!

In the firſt Conſtitution of *Britain*, made up of *King* and *Peers*, if the former encroached upon the latter, 'twas at the Peril of his Crown. The *Peers*, among whom muſt be included the *Commons*, fought for their Liberties, gained *Magna Charta*, and ſet Limits to invading Prerogative. Thus were Rules of Security adapted to preſerve *Ariſtocratical* Independence, at the ſame Time that a *Monarchy* ſubſiſted.

In the *Second Conſtitution* of this Kingdom (not abſurdly contended for as the *Firſt*) the *Commons* became a third, joint, and an eſtabliſhed Part of the Legiſlature. This Creation, or perhaps Revival, of the popular Liberties, was the Effect of *Harry* the 7th's Policy. This Prince ſaw the *Ariſtocratic* Influence exceſſive, and his own Throne built on a narrow Bottom. He foreſaw he muſt either extend this Foundation, or leave the Fabric of his Royalty, if not leaning, at leaſt liable, to a Fall. As he acquired his Crown by the Power of his Peers, he knew the ſame Power might wreſt it from him. *Henry* did not ſleep away his Sunſhine. Obſerving the high Eſtimation his Barons had conceived of him on his Acceſſion to the Crown, he, like a truly great Politician, made uſe of temporary Favour, cajoled the Barons, and, by their own unwary Aſſent, aboliſhed their Independence. He broke the State of Vaſſalage, made Eſtates alienable, and encouraged Trade and Navigation. By this means, the Power loſt by the *Lords* devolved on himſelf and the *Commons*. The Fountain of all human Greatneſs diſſeminated it's Streams throughout the whole Community. Hence the *legiſlative Commoner*, and *Free-holder*; and hence the equi-ponderating Conſtitution of the preſent Day, of *King*, *Lords* and *Commons*. Hence too, as long as the *Underſtanding* of the Prince and *Virtue* of the People exiſt, will exiſt this Conſtitution. Therefore pray ye, *Britons*, for the Continuance of the one, that ye may not be obliged, in the glorious Field of Liberty and Striſe, to demonſtrate the Exiſtence of the other.

The *Commons* have no leſs diſtinguiſhed themſelves ſingly in Defence of their Liberties, than the *Barons*, in concert with them, had done before. But have not made the ſame prudent Uſe of their Succeſſes their lordly Predeceſſors did. Tho' they have fought, and they have conquered, yet have they not ſecured their *Exiſtence* in a new *Magna Charta*. Their Right of Aſſembly proceed not from themſelves; and ſhould a Prince, blind to his true Intereſts, ever hereafter take it into his Head to diſpence with them, will not their aſſembling without the royal Summons, (tho' every other natural and political Right demand ſuch public Aſſociation) bear the Imputation of Treaſon and Rebellion? And will they not be conſtrained to defend themſelves or die? Then how will they thank their Anceſtors, who had given a Precedent, in a profound Peace, of granting no leſs than TWENTY THOUSAND Standing Forces, to oppoſe the Meaſures of oppreſſed Liberty, and to cut the Throat of every *reſiſting Commoner* in the Kingdom. Hence it appears the *legiſlative Commons* are not ample in their Privileges, and ſecure in their Rights.

All this Time I ſay nothing of the Conſequence of *undue Influence:* How the Show without the Reality, the Body without the Spirit, of a Parliament, may ſeem to exiſt: Every Man of common Senſe can judge from what he ſees, as well as the profoundeſt Speculiſt.

There was a Book publiſhed about the Suppreſſion of the laſt Rebellion, which, for Nobleneſs of Deſign and Ability of Execution, may vie with the moſt accompliſhed Piece of human Sagacity. 'Tis called *Liberty* and *Right*, &c. but likely out of Print now, unleſs found in the Cloſet of the Patriot. I ſhall give the Reader a curious Sketch of it's Ingenuity, which ſhall cloſe this Paper. Speaking of the *Inequality* of the *fundamental Orders* of our *Commons*, he ſays:

——— "Let us only preſerve the juſt Rights and Independency of all Parts of the *Legiſlature* by the following Orders.

Firſt, concerning the Manner of taking the Votes of the Electors of Great Britain, *and of both Houſes of Parliament.*

That the Electors of all the Counties, Cities, and Boroughs of *Great Britain* chuſe their Repreſentatives, or Members of Parliament, as follows, namely; That the whole Freeholders or Electors of every County, City, and Borough, being aſſembled at their reſpective Places upon the Day of Election, begin by drawing Lots for three ſeveral Propoſers; That the Perſons, upon whom the ſaid Lots ſhall fall, take the Oath of Allegiance, as alſo another, to be likewiſe adminſtered by the Sheriff, importing, that the Perſons whom they ſhall propoſe as Candidates, for repreſenting the County, City, or Borough to which they belong, ſhall be, to the beſt of their Knowlege, ſuch as are able and fit to ſerve their Country in Parliament; and that they have neither got any Reward from theſe Perſons nor from any Perſons or Perſons in their Name, nor ſtand in Expectation by Promiſe or otherways from them or any on their Behalfs of any future Favour or Reward, for propoſing them as Candidates; which Oaths being taken, the ſaid Propoſers ſhall retire apart by themſelves, to conſider of the Perſons proper to be nominated as Candidates; and, each of them having fix'd upon one, they ſhall ſet down their Names in Writing; he, upon whom the firſt Lot fall, ſetting down the Name of his Candidate firſt, and ſo in Order; which Nomination of Candidates being thus made out, the three Propoſers ſhall return, and deliver their Liſt to the Sheriff, who, having read the ſame to the Electors, ſhall call upon each of the Candidates, in the Order ſet down in the Liſt, who ſhall make Oath one by one, in Preſence of all the Freeholders and Electors, that they are each of them, after all Debts and Incumbrances paid and cleared, worth 600 *l. per Annum*, if for a County; or 300 *l. per Annum*, if for a City or Borough: Which Oath, if refuſed, the Perſon ſo refuſing ſhall thereby become uncapable of ſtanding Candidate, and the Propoſer who named him, ſhall directly proceed and nominate another; and when the Candidates, named by the Propoſers, have taken the laſt mentioned Oath, they ſhall retire, while the Electors, beginning with the Perſon firſt propoſed, and ending with the laſt propoſed, ſhall ballot, whether theſe Perſons ſhall be ſuſtained as Candidates or not; and he, who ſhall have above one half of the Suffrages for him, ſhall be marked as a Candidate; but he who ſhall have only the one half or under, ſhall be rejected; and the Propoſer, who nominated him, ſhall proceed, as before, and nominate another, untill three Perſons thus nominated by the Propoſers, ſhall be ſuſtained as Candidates by the Electors. Then ſhall the Electors again *Ballot*, which of the three Candidates ſhall be their Repreſentative in Parliament; and he of the three, who upon the whole ſhall have the Majority of Suffrages, ſhall be returned by the Sheriff as duly elected; the Sheriff or his Depute, being always obliged to number the Suffrages, in Preſence and under the Inſpection of all the Electors; and the Perſon, thus elected, ſhall immediately, and in Preſence of his Conſtituents, make Oath, That, in all his future Conduct in Parliament, he will, to the utmoſt of his Power, ſtudy and act for the Happineſs and Good of his Country, and punctually obſerve and obey all ſuch Directions and Inſtructions, as he ſhall from Time to Time receive from his County, City, or Borough, concerning public and national Affairs. When the whole Repreſentation of the People are thus choſe and aſſembled in Parliament, the Lords, as well as the Commons, ſhall, in deciding on all Affairs to be brought before them, give their Opinions on the ſame, not by voting, but by balloting; and the Suffrages of the Lords, ſo to be given, ſhall be publicly examined and numbered by the Lord Chancellor, in Preſence and under the Inſpection of the whole Houſe; and, in the Houſe of Commons, the ſame ſhall be done by Mr. Speaker, in Preſence and under Inſpection of their Houſe.

Secondly, concerning the Qualifications of Members of Parliament.

That every Perſon repreſenting a County have at leaſt 600 *l. per Annum* free Eſtate; and every Perſon, repreſenting a City or Borough, 300 *l. per Annum*. That no Perſon, having any Poſt or Penſion under his Majeſty, be capable of being elected a Member of Parliament; or being a Member, and accepting of ſuch Poſt or Penſion, be capable of being re-elected, while he continues under ſuch Preſumptive Influence. That no Perſon having ſerved in one Parliament, be capable of being elected to ſerve in the next enſuing; but that, next Parliament being expired, he may lawfully ſtand Candidate, and be elected into the next following.

Thirdly, concerning the Duration and Succeſſion of Parliaments.

That the Parliament continue for the Space of three Years compleat, yet in that Time be diverſified as follows; namely, One third Part of the Houſe of Commons ſhall move off at the End of the firſt Year, and be ſupplied by a new third Part, ſent up from the ſeveral Counties, Cities, and Boroughs, but elected to ſerve three Years; and one third Part ſhall move off at the End of the ſecond Year, and be ſupplied before; and the laſt third Part, which compleats the firſt Parliament, ſhall move off at the End of the third Year, and be ſucceeded as above. Whence it is evident that the Parliament at the Beginning of the fourth Year, will conſiſt entirely of new, tho' not of unexperienced Members; as alſo that the firſt Quota ſent up of this new Parliament, having already ſat two Years in the Houſe, their Time of Service will be

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expired at the End of the fourth Year, and a new Succeſſion take Place; and the ſecond Quota, having already ſerved one Year, their Time will expire at the End of the fifth Year, and a new Succeſſion ariſe; and the third Quota, having not yet ſerved at all, their Time won't expire 'till the End of the ſixth Year, and then will others ſucceed them: And thus ſhall the Parliament be for ever renewed, and for ever in Being. And for the better effecting of the ſaid orderly Succeſſion of Parliament, Be it enacted, That every County, City, and Borough, ſend each of them up to the firſt Parliament three Members, (to be choſe in the Manner above ſet forth in the firſt Order) electing one to be their Repreſentative for one Year, a ſecond for two, and the third for the full Term of three Years compleat; obſerving, ever after, to ſend up annually each of them one, for the Term of three Years, to ſucceed to the Member annually going out of the Houſe of Commons.*

Fourthly, concerning the Period of Elections.

That a Time be fixed by Parliament for making theſe annual Elections, at which Time it ſhall be lawful for the Freeholders and Electors of the ſeveral Counties and Cities, and Boroughs, of *Great Britain*, to meet yearly; and, with, or without the King's Writ, elect their Members and Repreſentatives in Parliament.

Fifthly, concerning the Expence of Members of Parliament.

That every Member for a County, in Parliament, receive from the ſaid County, annually, the Sum of 600*l.* and that every Member for a City or Borough, in Parliament, receive from his reſpective City or Borough, annually, 300*l.* to defray the neceſſary Expence attending the Service of their Country in Parliament."

That Parliament which ſhall eſpouſe theſe, or ſuch like Regulations muſt have their Names regiſtered eternally glorious in the Annals of a grateful Poſterity; ſince the great *Hydra* of Corruption will then be no more!

* This Manner of Repreſentation by annual, duennial, and triennial Parliaments, might alſo be formed without augmenting the Members for the Boroughs beyond what they are at preſent: For by convening the three next contiguous Boroughs together throughout the whole Kingdom, and appointing the moſt centrical Town for the Place of Election, it would then happen, that every three Boroughs throughout *England* would, by their preſent Privileges, ſend up to Parliament, according to the above Method, ſix Members the firſt Year, and two Members every Year thereafter; and in *Scotland*, by convening ſix Boroughs together in the ſame Manner, at the Times of Election, the like Proportion would be obſerved. This Method of Repreſentation would, it is true, leſſen the Number of Members of Parliament propoſed by the Order: For by the Order the whole Amount of the *Britiſh* Repreſentation wou'd be 954, whereas this Amendment, by ſubtracting the Borough Augmentation, reduces the Repreſentation to 764; but then the annual Charge of the Parliament is alſo, by this Amendment, lowered from 361800 to 304800*l.* and the Augmentation plac'd, where it ought to be, that is, on the Side of the Counties and Cities.

ERRATA *in our laſt:*

Firſt Col. inſtead of The Hiſtory of *Coralbano* concluded, *read* The Hiſtory, *&c.* continued. *Laſt Line but* 1 *in pag.* 1, *inſtead of* Being *read* Salvation. *Several ſmaller Errata are left to the Reader's Correction.*

*** *The two laſt* Old Englands *are reprinted.*

LONDON.

At the Court at Kenſington, the 17 Day of June 1751.

PRESENT,

The King's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

His Majeſty in Council was this Day pleaſed to declare the Right Honourable John Earl Granville, Lord Preſident of his Majeſty's Moſt Hon. Privy Council, and his Lordſhip took his Place at the Board accordingly.

His Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint the Right Honourable George-William Earl of Coventry, to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of Worceſter, City of Worceſter, and County of the ſame, his Lordſhip this Day took the Oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, inſtead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, June 17, 1751. Orders for the Change of the Mourning for his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, on Sunday next the 23d Inſtant, viz.

The Men to wear Black full trimmed, plain or fringed Linnen, black Swords and Buckles.

Undreſs, Grey Frocks.

The Ladies to wear black Silk, fringed or plain Linnen, white Gloves, black and white Shoes, Fans, and Tippets, white Necklaces, and Ear Rings, no Diamonds.

Undreſs, White or grey Luteſtrings, Tabbies, or Damasks.

On Monday Evening as their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales and Prince Edward were riding through St. James's Park, Prince Edward's Horſe ran away with, and threw, him, by which he received a ſlight Hurt. He was immediately taken up by a Gentleman's Servant, whom his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales generouſly rewarded with five Guineas.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Holderneſs is appointed Secretary of State, in the room of his Grace the Duke of Bedford.

The Hon. Sir Francis Henry Drake, Bart. is appointed Ranger and Maſter of his Majeſty's Foreſt of Dartmore, in the County of Devon.

Monday Admiral Rowley and Admiral Boſcawen kiſſed his Majeſty's Hand, on their being appointed Lords of the Admiralty.

Laſt Monday John Boſcawen, Eſq; was appointed Comptroller of the Navy, in the room of Savage Moſtyn, Eſq; appointed a Lord of the Admiralty.

Tueſday the Hon. George Littleton, Eſq; one of the Lords of the Treaſury, was appointed Treaſurer to his Majeſty's Chamber, in the room of the Hon. Richard Arundell, Eſq; appointed Cofferer to his Majeſty.

We hear that the Earl of Albemarle, will be appointed Groom of the Stole to his Majeſty.

Monday the Marquis of Hartington, eldeſt Son of his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire, took the Oaths and his Seat in the Houſe of Peers, as Lord Cavendiſh of Hardwick, being introduced by the Lords Edgcumbe and Anſon.

A new Writ is order'd out for electing a Member to ſerve in Parliament for Tregony, in the room of William Trevanion, Eſq; made Auditor of the County of Cornwall.

A new Writ is alſo ordered for the Borough of St. Germain's, in the room of Richard Elliott, Eſq; made receiver General of the Dutchy of Cornwall.

A new Writ is alſo ordered for Chippenham in Wilts, in the room of Edward Baynton Rolt, Eſq; made Surveyor General of the Dutchy of Cornwall.

We hear that the Bill for reſtraining the Abuſe of Spirituous Liquors being drank among the common People, will not paſs into a Law this Seſſion of Parliament.

Laſt Week Mr. Walthoe, late an eminent Bookſeller in Cornhill, was choſe an Alderman of the ancient Borough of St. Albans.

We are informed that ſome Gentlemen who are in the Commiſſion of the Peace for the County of Kent are determined, after the laudable Example of that great and worthy Magiſtrate Mr. Juſtice Fielding, to put an entire Stop to the EO and GS Tables at Turnbridge Wells, which may be the happy means of preventing the Ruin of many young Perſons of both Sexes; and be of great Service to the Place, as it every Year carries off many Thouſand Pounds, which otherwiſe would be ſpent there, to the great Advantage of the Farmers ten Miles round.——It is well known that the Proprietors of one Room only from the EO Tables, carried off laſt Seaſon, in leſs than five Weeks 9000*l.* and there were no leſs than ſeven other Tables in different Rooms, crowded with unthinking People; beſides three Tables for the upper and lower Servants, where many hundred Pounds were loſt; a Practice attended with dreadfull Conſequences: And which his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, may upon the leaſt Inquiry be acquainted with; and 'tis not doubted but that the Keepers of ſuch Tables will be puniſhed with the utmoſt ſeverity of the Law.——The Perſons that have kept Tables for the People of higher Rank, will hardly venture to ſuffer their Tables to be played at this Seaſon, after a private and friendly Admonition has been given them by a Gentleman of great Diſtinction and Honour in the County of Kent.

On Sunday Evening Mr. Quin of Covent Garden Theatre was robbed on Hounſlow Heath by two Highwaymen, the one mounted on a Bay Horſe, and the other a Roan, who took from him his Gold Watch and ſeveral Guineas.

As was ſoon after Mr. Lane, an eminent Merchant in Jermyn Street, St. James's, in his Chaiſe by the ſame Men. They ſeemed but young Proficients, appearing to be in great Diſcompoſure and Hurry.

On Monday a Chariot and four and a Coach were robbed on Hounſlow Heath by a ſingle Highwayman, who behaved with much Civility, taking what was given him with great Thankfulneſs; telling them he was a Gentleman under great Diſtreſſes, having a large Family, and his Wife then lying-in, without any Friends to ſupply his Neceſſities, which had reduced him to that unjuſtifiable Action to keep them from ſtarving.

Laſt Sunday about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, a Gentleman with his Family in a Coach and Four, were ſtopt between Hampton and Twickenham by two Highwaymen masked, who demanded their Money; the Gentleman offered them ſome Silver, which they refuſed, ſaying they took nothing but Gold. The Gentleman declaring he had no Gold nor Watch about him, they then rode off in a civil Manner.

On Thurſday laſt about Ten o'Clock, as Mr. Murray, an Apothecary in Whitechapel, and another Gentleman, were coming from Rumford, they were attacked by a ſingle Highwayman, mounted on a Bay Horſe, near the Coach and Horſes at Bow, who robbed them of their Money; on demanding their Watches Mr. Murray told him he had none, but the Highwaymen inſiſted on ſearching them, and finding nothing but a Caſe of Inſtruments, he returned them again, and rode off, civilly wiſhing them a good Night.

Laſt Sunday was 7-Night, a Gentleman and his Servant coming to Wisbech in the Iſle of Ely from Norwich, where met by two Gentlemen's Servants, who were riding full Speed, one of whom unfortunately riding againſt the Gentleman, threw him off his Horſe, whereby his Skull was fractured, and he died in about an Hour. This Misfortune happened within a Quarter of a Mile of Wisbech, and the Gentleman belonged to the Woollen Manufacture at Norwich, had to the Amount of 2000 l. in Bills about him.

The ſame Day a ſingle Highwayman robbed ſeveral People on Epping Foreſt. He was purſued a great while by the Keepers, but getting into a Bog, where they did not think proper to follow him, he eſcaped.

On Tueſday laſt as two Gentlemen were going over Hounſlow Heath in a Poſt Chaiſe, they were attacked by a ſingle Highwayman, who preſented a Piſtol and demanded their Money; on which one of the Gentlemen took out his Money, and held it in one Hand with a Piſtol in the other, telling the Highwayman, if he took one he ſhould have the other; on which he rode off.

On Friday 7-Night a Woman was taking up on Suſpicion of being concerned in the Murder of Mr. Fargues, on Tueſday laſt near Hoxton, and carried to the Poultry Compter; ſince which ſhe has given Information againſt the Son of a Publican near that Place, who was on Saturday Night taken into Cuſtody and committed to the ſaid Place, as alſo one Shepard, who ſurrendered himſelf, and Monday they were examined before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, when the Woman was committed to Bridewell as a Vagrant, and the other two, for want of ſufficient Proof, were diſcharged.

Laſt Week John Thoroughgood, otherwiſe Dean the Baker, and Richard Holland, was committed to the New Goal Southwark by William Hammond, Eſq; charged upon the Oath of Mark Snaill, (an Accomplice) with aſſaulting a Gentleman (yet unknown) in or near Piccadilly, in the County of Middleſex, putting him in bodily Fear, and robbing him of ſome Money, one Silver Medal, a Note Caſe, containing Part of a Note of Hand ſigned William Wallis, and a Memorandum Book. Holland had not been diſcharged out of Newgate but a few Hours before he committed the above Fact.

Laſt Friday 7-Night Francis Dawſon, Labourer, at Swaffham-Prior in Cambridgeſhire, digging Gravel with ſeveral others, at a Pit in the ſaid Place, Part of the ſaid Pit fell in upon him, and immediately Aſſiſtance being there, he was taken out alive, and let Blood, but expired in about two Hours after: Some of the Men who were preſent narrowly eſcaped the ſame Fate, and one of them was very much buriſed.—The poor Man has left a Wife and three ſmall Children, and big with the fourth.

Monday Morning William Gibbs, Edward Ward, Joſeph Peacock, Thomas Quin, Joſeph Dodwell, Thomas Talbot, William Hatton, and Robert Damſell, were drawn in three Carts from Newgate to Tyburn, and executed according to their Sentence. They all behaved in a very decent and penitent Manner, except Talbot and Damſell, who ſeemed to act with very little regard to a future State.

We hear that Divine Service will not be performed in Islington Church any longer than next Sunday se'nnight, after which it will be shut up, in order to its being pulled down and rebuilt.

Monday there came by the French Mail, under Cover to Meſſieurs Honeywood and Fuller, Bank Notes to the Amount of 29001. It is very remarkable, that there was not ſo much as a Line wrote with them to give an Account whence they came, or how they were to be diſpoſed of; but it appears upon Examination, they were taken by the French in 1745, and are the property of Perſons here and in Holland, who had ſome Time ago advertiſed them, with a Reward of 25l. per Cent. and no Queſtions asked.

According to private Letters from Warſaw, a certain aſpiring young Adventurer, who made ſo great a Noiſe in the World in the Years 1745 and 47, has been lately married very privately to the Princeſs Radzivil, who is reputed to be the richeſt Heireſs in Poland.

They write from Paris, that the Court has received Letters from M. Bompart, Governor of Martinico, importing, that purſuant to the Orders ſent him, he had cauſed to be raiſed in the Iſlands of Tobago, St. Lucia, and Dominico, all the Forts, Intrenchments, Batteries and other Works of Defence; that he had likewiſe withdrawn from thoſe Iſlands the few Troops that were therein, as alſo the Families that had ſettled there of late, and *that none were left but old Stagers of different Nations, who wanted to ſtay to get in this Year's Crop.*

The Dutch Gazettes inform us of a notable Expedient for ſettling all Diſputes with Spain about Navigation in the American Seas, and ſecuring Engliſh Ships from the Depredations of the Spaniſh de la Coſtas; but this Expedient, they ſay, muſt be kept ſecret, till a further Progreſs be made in the Negociation; then the Light is to be brought out from under the Buſhel, and *'tis expected it will daze and confound all Malecontents.*

Some private Advices from Germany intimate, that M. Durand Miniſter from France, is gone from Mentz very well ſatisfy'd with the Succeſs of his Negociation. If this proves to be Fact, one may very readily ſuppoſe that he has found in that Court a Diſpoſition ſomewhat conformable to the Deſires of France, which chiefly are, that his Serene Electoral Highneſs would not too haſtily diſpatch convocatory Letters for aſſembling an Electoral Diet, which in a great Meaſure depends upon his Elector; ſo that if his Serene Electoral Highneſs ſhould harken to a Propoſition of this Nature, ſo long as he does ſo, no Schiſm could happen about an Election. The above Advices add, that M. Durand is gone to ſeveral Courts in the Circle of Franconia, to ſtrengthen the Princes in the Notion of their having a Right to be admitted to Deliberations for judging of the Neceſſity of electing a King of the Romans, and to aſſure them of the Support of France in that reſpect.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Wood, at South Carolina, to his Friend in London.

"We left Cadiz the 30th of January, and next Day had a hard Gale of Wind Weſterly; which drove me into Gibralter; which I left the third of February, and had a fine Paſſage 'till I got within 150 Leagues of this Place; where on the 10th of March about Midnight, I met with a diſmal Crack, together with a Shore of Fire, which broke over us, as if the whole Diſſolution of the World was come. It killed me three Men, and ſeveral others much hurt; it ſplit my Topgallant-maſt to Pieces, ſhattered my Main-maſt, in ſuch a Manner that I am obliged to get new a one. It ſplit my Pumps, burſt three of them between Decks, and tore up three of my lower Deck Planks, and burſt through my

From the Paris A-la-main, June 25.

We hear from Baſſee, a City in the Diſtrict of Hainault, that ſeveral Workmen have lately diſcovered there, in their Removal of ſome Ruins, a white Marble Statue, as big as the Life, holding in one Hand a Lance, and in the other a Broad Sword, as alſo a Woman lain at length in her Bed, and a Negroe lifting up one of the Curtains. The whole appears to be a Piece of Antiquity, and carv'd out of one Block of Marble. The Feet of the Bed are embelliſhed with Flower Pots, ſupported by different Animals. The ſame Workmen have diſcovered a Back Wall, through which, as yet, they have found no proper Entrance. The Magiſtrates of the City have communicated this new Diſcovery to the Court, and 'tis generally conjectured, that his Majeſty will iſſue out his Orders to the Workmen to proceed in their Reſearches for more Curioſities of the like Nature.

Mr. Keith perceiving by the News-Papers, it has been artfully inſinuated, that his Chapel in May-Fair is removed lower down, this is to ſatisfy the Public, that the Chapel ſet up in the Sun Tavern One Pair of Stairs, is not Mr. Keith's; but Mr. Keith's Chapel continues where it was before, namely, within Ten Yards of the Great Chapel, where the Marriages are performed by a regular Clergyman for a Guinea as uſual, with a Licence on a Five Shilling Stamp, and Certificate.

This Day are publiſhed,

SEA Diſeaſes; or, a Treatiſe of their Nature, Cauſes, and Cure: Alſo an Eſſay of bleeding in Fevers.

Eſſays on ſeveral Parts of the Animal Oeconomy: 1ſt, Of the Quantity of Blood in the Human Body. 2d. Of the Velocity of the Blood. 3d. Of the Force of the Heart in driving the Blood through the whole Body. 4th. Of Animal Secretion, and 5th. of Muſcular Motion. By JAMES KEILL, M. D. The Fourth Edition, corrected and enlarged. To which is added, A Diſſertation concerning the Force of the Heart. Alſo Statical Obſervations, explained and compared with Sanctorius's Aphoriſms.

The Hiſtory of the *Lateral Operation*; Or, an Account of the Method of Extracting a Stone, by making a Wound near the great Protuberance of the Os Iſchium, through the Common Integuments and Levator Ani, into the Side of the Bladder without touching the Urethra, Proſtrate Glands, Veſiculæ Seminales, or any other of the Urinary or Seminal Veſſels; firſt attempted by *Frere Jacques*, in France, and afterwards ſucceſsfully performed by Profeſſor *Rau*, in Holland; with a Poſtſcript, concerning the Introduction and Improvement of this Method here in London, by *James Douglas*, M. D.

An *Appendix* to the Hiſtory of the *Lateral Operation* for the Stone containing Mr. Cheſelden's preſent Method of performing it. By *James Douglas*, M. D.

Index Materiæ Medicæ: Or, A Catalogue of Simple Medicines, that are fit to be uſed in the Practice of Phyſic and Surgery. Containing, 1ſt, The Officinal Name of each, in Latin. 2d, A ſhort Botanical Deſcription of the Species that is commonly uſed. 3d, The Name in Greek and Engliſh. 4th, The Part that is moſt in Uſe. And 5th, The Names of the Diſpenſatory or Shop-Preparations, and Compoſitions. To which are added, Two Tables; in the Firſt the Simple Medicines are reduced under general Heads, and in the Second they are claſſed according to their principal Virtues.

The Practice of Phyſic, reduced to the ancient Way of Obſervations, containing a juſt Parallel between the Wiſdom and Experience of the Ancients, and the Hypotheſis of modern Phyſicians, with many practical Remarks upon moſt Diſtempers; and ſeveral new and curious Diſſertations, particularly of the Tarantula. Written by GEORGE BAGLIVI, M. D.

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III. Of Pain, Revenge, Authors, Power, Infancy and Youth, Riches and Poverty, Whoredom, Drunkenneſs, Uſury, Solitude, Diſcontent, and Gaming.

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Theſe two Remedies need no other Recommendation than themſelves will manifeſt in two or three Days uſing, having by their admirable and even aſtoniſhing Succeſs, gained the Reputation they ſo juſtly deſerve, both in City and Country, after wearing Truſſes for many Years to no Purpoſe.

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THE Bane of Virility in the one Sex, and Deſtroyer of Fertility in the other, whether from ill cur'd Venereal Infections (than which nothing is more common) or from inordinate Cotton, or Self-Pollution (that curſed School Wickedneſs, which ſpoils all our Youth, by nipping their Manhood in the Bud) or from involuntary Emiſſions a Nights in the Sleep, or in the Day Time upon Stool or with the Urine, or from Falls, Blows, Strains, Wrenches, or the like, which drain, and dry up the Seminals, and wither, as it were, the Generative Faculties, cauſing Impotency in Men, the Fluor Albus, and Barrenneſs in Women, (or but a weakly, ſickly Offspring) early; and in the long Run, (by impoveriſhing the Blood and Spirits) Melancholy, Vapours, Decays of Nature, and Conſumptions.

No Medicine can be more pleaſant to take, nor any Thing upon Earth more effectual for the Purpoſes for let the Imbecility be ever ſo great, or of ever ſo long ſtanding, and be either in the Parts Spermatick Veſſels, or Back, with Pain, or without, it certainly Cures, by reviving and enriching the Blood and Spirits, comforting, nouriſhing, and replenifhing the Reins and Seminals, and ſtrengthning and reſtoring the Genital Parts in both Sexes, how much ſoever weakned, rendred cold, or deadned, and bringing them to their natural Force, Warmth, and Vigour, by thickening and fertilizing the Seed which before was thin, watery, or yellowiſh, and conſequently inſufficient, either for Procreation or the Act of it.

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By this Means it anſwers the End as well of Food as Phyſick nor is there any thing in Nature beſides, that can in that Reſpect come up to it conſidering that it univerſally nouriſhes and reſtores all the Declenſions of Deſire and Vigour, without the leaſt forcing the Veſſels, or ſtimulating the Parts, as moſt other Medicines for theſe Purpoſes do: And tho' it be a Maxim in Phyſick, that SINE CERERE & BACCHO FRIGET VENUS, that is, in itſelf, is ſo ſufficiently nutritious as to want no Aſſiſtance that Way; not but it muſt be allowed, that good Eating and Drinking with it, cannot but in ſome Degree, at leaſt as an Auxiliary contribute to its Efficacy.

Nor does it only furniſh Matter and create Deſire, but alſo true Power (as it braces up and corroborates the Teſtes) and gives an elaſtick Springineſs to the Muſculi Erectores Penis in Men, and corrects, cleanſes, and comforts the Uterus, or Womb, in Women, the Luckneſs and Laxity of the former, and the Foulneſs, Coldneſs, or Obſtruction of the latter, being more the Cauſe of Impotency or Infertility, in either Sex, and Indifferency or Sterility in the other than any Thing elſe beſide; and that it is Balſamick, and greatly Reſtorative, is confirmed by long Experience, and we have many Inſtances in Phyſical Writings, of Perſons arriving to a healthful old Age, as well as recover'd from deplorable Decays and Weakneſſes, by a continued Uſe of the common Preparations of Vipers, which this Quinteſſence, by being of vaſtly more Efficacy, bringeth out in a Quarter of the Time, and with the Tenth Part of the Quantity.

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ALL judicious Physicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure, even by the very best Method and Medicines in usual Practice, than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses whether occasion'd by too severe purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Pollutio fui, or any other Cause whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Consequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain since they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeebla the whole Nervous System, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorsalis, or Consumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Consumptions which frequently terminate in Death itself.

All such therefore who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old stubborn Gleets, Seminal Effusions, Involuntary Emissions, excessive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakness of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetes, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtless be glad to meet with a certain, safe and speedy Cure, which they may assuredly may, by the taking only a small Quantity of a transcendent Balsamick Restrictive Electuary, now published for a general Good, after having for many Years in private Practice been experienced never once to fail of perfectly curing the most stubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as also all other Weaknesses of the Back, Reins, Seminal Vessels and Urinary Passages, which it almost instantly cures, bringing to rights and restoring all those Parts and Passages to their natural Tone and pristine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doses of it only.

This transcendent Balsamick Restrictive Electuary is neither disagreeable to take, nor occasion the least Disorder, but is a wonderful Restorative in all Weakness and Decay of Constitution of any Kind, and particularly strengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Vessels, to an immense Degree, insomuch that in any Debility of them, one Dose of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Persons fatigued with Gleets or Seminal Weaknesses of any Sort, or Weaknesses of the Urinary Vessels, who take it, will in three Days time find it so very effectual, that they will be most agreeably surprised at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accomplish such a safe, speedy and perfect Cure of such difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been try'd in vain; too much cannot be said in Praise of it, and this all who ever took it for any of the above-mention'd Purposes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 6s. a Pot, altho' for its absolute Efficacy, one Pot alone being sufficient in most Cases to accomplish a Cure, worth ten times as much, and is ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, which whosoever carefully reads will be complete Master of his own Case, and perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakness he is afflicted with proceeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the foul Disease is intirely extirpated or not.

Note, This fam'd Balsamic Electuary is now, by the Author's Appointment, to be had only at Mr. Eglinton's, (Mr. Radford being deceased) at the Golden Pair of Spectacles, against the East-End of the New Church in the Strand, London. Ask only for a 6s. Pot of Balsamic Electuary. No Letters answer'd, unless Post-paid.

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WHICH, without the least Trouble, Confinement, or any Disorder whatever, dont once strike at the true Cause of the Scurvy, and entirely destroy it, and all Scorbutick Humors and Effects, Root and Branch, so as never to return again, as many Thousands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them in Three Days Time are convinced; for they almost instantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, sweeten all the Fluids cleanse them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Botches, black and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions or Breakings out, Weakness of the Limbs, languid Heaviness of the whole Body, wandering Pains, Weakness of the Back, and all the vast Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies conceal'd under the Appearance of the Rheumatism, and many other Distempers.

And for strengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, causing a regular and easy Digestion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Disorders of the first Passages, (whence proceed Head-Achs, Vapours, and other Indispositions) no Bitters, nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, insomuch that besides infallibly curing the Scurvy, in all its Shapes and Appearances they assuredly and directly cure the Green-Sickness in Virgins, Worms, of all Kinds, in Young or Old, and almost all other Chronick Diseases, which are chiefly occasioned by Indigestion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illnesses.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Restorative, strengthen and cream the whole Machine, and as soon as taken, make the Patient pleasantly lightsome, brisk and vigorous to Admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Persons, to preserve as well as to procure a sound and healthful State of Body.

But the great Reputation these so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS have so universally gain'd among Persons of Eminence, for their suddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humors, and other Chronick Diseases, in such an easy and agreeable Manner, have occasioned many to imitate them, some under the same, and others under other Names; be careful therefore not to be deceived, but be sure to have the Right, which, by the Author's special Appointment, are to be had, only at the Gentlewoman's at the two blue Posts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, at 3s. 6d a Bottle, with Directions.

The So-much Fam'd HYPO-DROPS.

WHICH in a few Days infallibly cure *Hypochondriack Melancholy* in *Men*, and the *Vapours* in *Women*, so as never to return again, be they ever so severe, or of many Years standing, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual: and that by immediately striking at the very Root or true Cause, as well as remedying the Effects, of those perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almost all the Diseases poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Rise from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigestion of Food whence proceed Crudities and flatulent or windy Disorders in the first Passages, ill Fumes, sour Belchings, Cholick, and Uneasiness in the Bowels, which Crudities offend the Nerves, and, by Consent of Parts, affect the Head, and produce sometimes Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, confused Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troublesome Sleep, Frights, groundless Fears, and the deepest Melancholy, with direful Views and terrible Apprehensions; at other times, Fits, flushing Heats, Reachings, Faintness, Lowness and Sinking of Spirits, and Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Tremblings and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulsive Disorders, sharp Pains, fix'd or wandering, Pain and Weakness in the Back and other innumerable and grievous Symptoms, which unfortunately afflict vast Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms in their sharpest Paroxysms, these somuch fam'd and most pleasant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the most valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the highest Degree of Perfection possible) instantly quell, and at the same time annihilate their real Cause, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, rectifying the Digestion, occasioning laudable Chyle, and, of course, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and chearful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves, so that both Cause and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours, are thoroughly removed by them, almost on the Spot, as the many Thousands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for three Days only, will be sensible they are absolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and lasting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Crofs-Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions, at large.

For the VENEREAL DISEASE.

THE shortest, safe, and regular Cure, this Day in the World, from the slightest Infection to the most inveterate Degree of it, by a Medicine as pleasant to take, and as easy in its Operation as it is effectual in its Cure; so that the unfortunate Patient gets suddenly and surprizingly well, without Distaste to his Palate, the least Disorder of Body, or any Confinement whatever. This is that great Remedy, now so well known and long experienced to be truly infallible, and is the Grand ANTI-SIPHYLICON that Radcliff and Garth used to say would totally extirpate the Venereal Disease from the Face of the Earth, were it but universally known, and properly taken. Fresh Infections, call'd Claps, with all their cruel attendant Symptoms, it presently cures; and if taken in Time, even prevents their taking Place. It is a safe, gentle, and pleasant Family Purge, even for Children as well as grown Persons, in all Cases where Purging is necessary; nor can the deepest Scurvy, Rheumatism, Gout, Evil, or Leprosy, stand before it, but are pleasantly cured and thoroughly extirpated by it, as well as the highest and most inveterate State of the confirmed Venereal Disease; which, with all its most raging Symptoms, it soon eradicates, restoring Health, Strength, and Vigor to the Body. Those who once take it, will never have Recourse to any Thing else. One Pot in most Cases is sufficient for a Cure.

Price 6s. a Pot, sealed up with a Book of Instructions, by which all Persons may fully understand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the Venereal Poison is rooted out of their Bodies. Note, This Grand Anti Siphylicon is now, by the Author's Appointment, to be had only at Mr. Eglinton's (Mr. Radford being deceased) at the Golden Pair of Spectacles against the East-End of the New Church in the Strand, London. Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot of the Scurvy. No Letters answered unless Post-paid.

To Persons of either Sex,

Afflicted with any Species of the PALSY, *or other* Nervous Decays.

NEVER were NERVOUS DISEASES, PALSIES, and PARALYTICK DISORDERS so frequent as of late they have been, nor have the usual Remedies been found adequate to those pertinacious Distempers: This occasioned a Physician, who employed his Thoughts much concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, a Sovereign Elixir peculiar to, and effectual for, the Palsy, and all other Nervous Complaints now reigning, which, after he had experienced on vast Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and always with surprizing Success even so as infallibly to cure by it the Palsy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Disorders, he permitted it to be made publick for a general Good, that so those labouring under these miserable Ailments might know where to meet with a safe and most certain Cure, which it accomplishes in so short a Time, and with such Ease and Pleasure (a few Drops of it being a Dose, highly agreeable to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach and Bowels) as is almost incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only demonstrates its prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patients soon finds all Numbness, Deadness, and shaking, or Resolution of the Nerves, as well as all convulsive, cramp-like, or painful Contractions of them, vanish and return no more, and this, though these Diseases have been of many Years standing, and whether occasioned by long Illness, fast Living, hard drinking, or any other Cause; for it performs all that can be wished for in Nervous Cases, creates an Appetite, expells Wind, rectifies the Digestion, occasions laudable Chyle, attenuates the Blood and Juices, causes a free and regular Circulation of 'em thro' the Capillary Vessels, revives and increases the Spirits, warms, comforts, strengthens, and replenishes the Brain and whole Nervous System, hence the Sinews, Tendons, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, the Limbs restored to their pristine Steadiness and Strength, and the Palsy and all Paralitick Disorders and Nervous Decays suddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themselves, and all about them.

This sovereign and incomparable Elixir is permitted to be sold only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Crofs Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, London, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with printed Directions at large.

BANKRUPTS.

George Bull, of the Parish of St. Andrew Holborn, London, Cheesemonger.

Peter Davies of Newport in Monmouthshire, Money Scrivener.

For the direct Cure of IMBECILLITY or IMPOTENCY in MEN, *whether occasioned, by* Pollutio sui, *Weaknesses of any kind, or any other Defect of the Generative Faculties.*

And also

Of BARRENNESS in WOMEN, *tho' of many Years continuance, and proceeding from draining Weaknesses, Coldness of Constitution, or any other Cause whatever.*

The Famous and Inestimable

PROLIFICK ELIXIR,

The highest, richest, and most powerful Cordial in Nature is recommended,

BEING the only true and Infallible Cure for Impotency in Men, and Barrenness in Women, in the Universe, and which once accomplishes without the least Trouble, even after all other Remedies have fail'd, as Thousands have Experienced, and that by promoting the chearful Curricle of the Blood and Juices, raising the Fluids from their languid depressed State, to one more lively and sparkling, opening all Obstructions, fortifying the Nerves, dilating the whole Frame, stops Vomiting, clears the Head from confused Thoughts, removes Fears, Sadness, disturbed Sleep, Twitchings of the Arms or Legs, cures Palpitation, or Trembling of the Heart.

It also instantly, as it were, lays any violent Convulsive Motions in the Bowels, &c. occasioned by any sudden Fright or other indirect Cause; and leaves the Bowels as quiet, as when in perfect Health; and indeed all other the many and various Symptoms that attend this grievous Distemper; for take away the Cause, and the Effect will cease.

It is sold for 4s. 6d. the Bottle, at Mr Sandwell's Toyshop at the Sign of the Griffin the Corner of Buckler's Bury in Poultry, and no where else in England: Where it has been sold above 20 Years, with the greatest Success and Benefit to the Public, notwithstanding the many Counterfeits since its first Publication.

Abundance of Ladies, who for several Years were deem'd incurably Barren, have after twice taking it, conceived and became Fruitful, and great Numbers of Gentlemen, who by riot living, Strains, or Self Abuses, had render'd themselves incapable of Procreation, have soon been enabled by it to propogate their Species, insomuch that very many illustrious Families, who, for want of Children, were almost inconsolable, are now blest with happy Issue, and are (under Providence) indebted to this Great Medicine for their Heirs.

It rectifies all Disorders of the Stomach, creates an Appetite, procures a good Digestion, and in all Weakness of Body, or Decay of Constitution of any Kind, is a most infallible Restorative, and seems to keep back the Effects of Old Age at bay.

It is to be taken but a few Drops at a Time, has a very fine Flavour, is pleasant to the Palate, Cordial to the Stomach, and can be had only at the Gentlewoman's at the Two Blue Posts in Haydon Yard in the Minories at 5s. a Bottle, sealed up with printed Directions, and Advice at large.

The GREAT RESTORATIVE,

In all Hysterical Disorders, which hath gained so much Reputation, that it needs no Patent to recommend it,

Being a pleasant Compound Medicament, Chymically prepared of the choicest Anti Hysterick in the whole Art of Chymistry,

Which speedily and infallibly cures

ALL HYSTERICK DISEASES, whether Hypocondriack Melancholy in Men, or Vapours in Women, however circumstanced, or to what Degree soever advanced, or of ever so long standing, so as never to return again.

This Medicine having cured Thousands of Men and Women of Melancholy and Vapours, may be depended on for a perfect Cure; it strikes immediately at the first Cause of this Distemper, and entirely destroys it Root and Branch, rectifies the vitiated Ferment in the Stomach, which is generally the first and chief Cause, and thereby cures indigestion, purifies the Blood and Spirit, strengthens the Brain and Nerves, cleans the whole Frame, stops Vomiting, clears the Head from confused Thoughts, removes Fears, Sadness, disturbed Sleep, Twitchings of the Arms or Legs, cures Palpitation, or Trembling of the Heart.

It also instantly, as it were, lays any violent Convulsive Motions in the Bowels, &c. occasioned by any sudden Fright or other indirect Cause; and leaves the Bowels as quiet, as when in perfect Health; and indeed all other the many and various Symptoms that attend this grievous Distemper; for take away the Cause, and the Effect will cease.

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